## PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

## Our Key Stone Corresponder

INDIANA, Indiana Co., Penn., Sept. 23, 1856. Two Mass Meetings-Thaddeus Stevens and John Van Bu-ren-Political Calculations-How Will the West Go ! do. I have deviated a little from the regular line of my projected positical tour, in order to be present at the Republican and Democratic County Conventions to be holden this day in this village.

It being the occasion of the regular Quarterly Sessions Court, upon which is convened the business portion of the county, it was availed of by the respective parties. who seculously advertised the voters for several days previously that strong and commanding attractions, in the persons of Thaddeus Stevens and John Van Buren, the rival orators engaged for the contest to be waged, would certainly be present, and greatly conduce to their political editication and enlighteament. Upon reaching the village we found its hitherto quiet streets througed by an excited populace of some three or four thousand, who were ready for the political affray, and who were as dis-Unctively demarcated as enthusiastic partizan devotees as the worshippers at Tammany and the Tabernacis. The as the wormippers at lammany and the labernacio. The preliminary indications all promising "a great time," we awaited the great denomenent, if not with impatience, at least with abxiety, that we might discern the modus operands of adjudicating "grave makers of State," in these high, mountainous, and at the period of this writing.

n comfortably cold regions. Having scanned critically the several banners and flags which the respective par-ties had "flung to the breeze," and examined with spe-cial minuteness the whole programme of this distinctive contemplated operation, we determined to devote the in-terregrum of the hour of our arrival and the hour of their convocation, which the assembled patriotism had apparently generally appropriated to discussing the merits of discussing the merits of discussing the merits of ascertaining the relative political force and numbers of the contesting parties in the several adjacent counties.

A large number of leading and influential gentlemen, from almost every portion of Western Pennsylvania, belarly of two prominent members of the bar of Westmoreland county, to cultivate their acquaintance, that we might, in a personal conference, ascertain the precise facts in every county, and be prepared to furnish the data upon which each party based its political calculations of the approaching political issue in this section of the State. Premising that a wide diversity in figures charac-terizes their political arithmetic, and that each computation is the generally acknowledged and coded calculation of the party, we submit the conceded calculation of the party, we submit the facts and the figures, with the assurance that the sources from whence they were obtained are entitled to full confidence, and are bore regarded as eminently sound and discriminating.

We submit first the democratic computation, and in counties, as kindly presented us:—

Fe	emont	Wai	Buchanan Maj.
Eria	1.700		Discountry Maj.
Orawford	900		
Nercer.	800		
Lawrence	1,400		
Alleghany	2 500		
Washington	0,000		200
Fayette			500
Green.			1.000
Westmoreland	_		800
Somerset	500		_
Indiana	1,600		
Camoria	.,		1,000
Armstrong	900		
Butier	200		
Clarion	-		900
Warren	800		900
Venango	0865		_
Jefferson	200		-
Clearfield	_		409
Potter	250		_
McKran	250		_
Forcest-embraced in Ja		a.	
Total 1	0.800		5,300
-conceding a majority of		west of	the Allerhanies
The republican computs	tion 1	PERMATO!	the us memoris
the following results, Con	tresant.	onal dis	triots trutand of
countles, being the basis :-	Kroesi	ODA: UN	serrous marana or
			emont's Majority.
Erie Crawford			4 000
Attimos in dispelet			
Beaver, Lawrence Merc		DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	3 900
Derening on a district			
Bother, Alleybany cin par	43		2 800
Buching tiste co-	100		-
Butler, Alleghany (in par Butchiels tisteles. Alleghany, balance incin	ding I	Pittsburg	
Knight's district :-			
Washington, Fayette, Gr	0011		650
Compde's district			
Westmoreland, Armstron	g. Ind	liana	3 000
Berciey's district:-			
Jefferson, Clarion, Pott	er, b	icKean,	ClearBetd,

which it is generally admitted has been subjected subsequently to very considerable change, but not yet in
sufficient numbers, it is besered, to work out the great
disparity which one of the calculations supposes and
states. The aggregate vote of 1852 presented the total
of 109,574 votes, divided as follows, viz.—Sout 50,056;
Preceb, 50,767; fishe, 5,055. The election of 1855 extribited
the following result.—Fasion, 40,537; democratic, 40,155,
republican, 6,256; mixing the aggregate of \$1,550, out,
the sub-pose of the precedent of the contending parties, and the statution of 1854 and 1855, as a basic upon
majority to 6,918 votes.

Having submitted the estimates of the contending parties, and the statution of 1854 and 1855, as a basic upon
which you may compute the result, permit me to state
that, having instituted the most exact inquiries is person
in many of the countries embraced in the two estimates, if
have not been emblet to arrive at either result—the facts
to the case upon the most reliable information being
equally discordant with bote.

The democratic ingured concode a majority, it will be
remembered, of 5,50c, and the republican figures claim
analogomer were taken to ascertain the data from which
respective parties based their calculations of country
strength. dis the past statistics of the American Council
their main reliance in summing up their calculations.
In the one case, it is apprehended, a sufficient
incount has not been allowed for defection from the
fault, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, for convertions to "tree speech, froe Kansas, freedom and Fremont," which have seen none sumerous than they are
went to concode a while in the other, distanced and
discripted as the American party the particonably in
the recognized as prope cried of present strength and
power. Both parties have errod in their compilations,
in the one case, it is apprehended, a sufficient
last fall, the past statistics, in view of its present discotions of the hardes and therefore of the discount of the
lasti

Northumberiand; Foster and Stokes, of Westmoreland, and Drum, of Pittsburg, severally, in speeches of much force and power.

The republican speeches—excellent to a degree seldom equalled on sim ar occasions—derived their principle solat from the thunder elaborated by the Harald, which constituted their almost sole force and power.

The exercises concluded, both parties again throug the base bars, and imbibling deeply and anow the "Monon-cahela" incentive to patriotism, are giving indications of a big fuse generally. Unless we are deceived in the signs of the time we are to have a stormy and sleepless night. Whiskey has decidedly the vantage ground of both freemont and Buchanan, and just at this time enjoys a larger measure of the popular favor than either or both conjoined.

a larger measure of the popular favor than either or both conjoined.

The day was unfavorable to the demonstration, a cold, chilly rain falling all the forenoon; and yet the numbers convened, it is asserted, are without precedent in the history of the village. The enthusiasm is indubitably intense and pervading, and certainly has found no sort of parallel in my present political tour.

A word as to the village itself, and I conclude my hastily written letter. Indiana contains a population of eleven hundred inbabitants, supports six evangelical churches, one large male academy, and four weekly newspapers. The Register, True American, and the Independent, with a circulation respectively of eight hundred, seventeen hun ired, and flev hundred, sustain Fremont; and the Democratic Messenger, with a circulation of eight hundred, supports Buchanan. Its business is fair and on the increase—its prosperity having been advanced by being made the terminus of a branch of the Pennsylvania Raifroad. Its citizens are kine and hospitable, and a fine moral tone and sentiment pervades its mind, maxims, and manners, the Monongabela exhibitions of the day being the outside excesses of its ardent patriotism and unbounded love for liberty.

Cur Pittsburg Correspondence.

Our Pittsburg Correspondence. Privatives, Allighany county, Sept. 25, 1856.

The Newspapers and Their Circulation—The Prospects of

the Election, do., do.		
Ten daily newspapers are published he	re, to w	it:-
The Gazette Fremont	roulatio	n. 5,500
The Chronicle, independent	**	24,000
(This embraces daily and wee	ekiy.)	200000
The Despatch, Fremost		8,000
The Post, democrat	68	5,000
The Journal, Fremont	**	6,000
The Union, democrat	60	3,000
The Freiherts' Freund, Fremont	44	3,000
The Republicaner, democrat	44	1,600
The Democrat (German), democrat	66	1,000
The Pittsburg Courier, Fremont	44	2,000

The county is divided into sixty election districts. In 1852 the following vote was cast:—Scott, 9,615; Pierce, 7,226; Hale, 965. In 1855, in the State contest, the following poll was recorded, viz: American, 5,877; democratic, 6,740; republican, 2,357. An increased vote, not exceeding perhaps the vote of 1852, may be anticipated. meets the opposition, nevertheless, of those who are recognized here as the Fillmore leaders. The great element of strength in opposition to democracy here, is Americanism, which now means fusion, and which preserves

ment of strength in opposition to democracy here, is Americanism, which now means fusion, and which preserves intact its party strength and organization. The strength of the democracy has been impured by numerous defections, and will scarcely attain to the numbers of 1835, although the most strenuous efforts have been and are being instituted to succor the fathful and restore the fallen. "Prince John" will be here on Monday, to minister to their necessities

From a semewhat extended intercourse with the best "posted up" leaders of the several factions, whose several estimates were kindly presented to me. I feel warranted in making the statement that this county will record, at the ensuing election, a republican majority of thirty eight hundred voics. As to the general, or Presidential election, a fusion between the Fillmore men and republicans here being esteemed an impracticability, a variety of opinions obtain. Assuming that the fight will be a triangular one—which I do not believe myseef, having wandered about the State, of late, in different directions, enough to assure me to the contrary—the following, furnished from the most discreet sources, may be stated as the several party computations, viz.:—Fillmore, 60,000; Buchanan, 189,600; Fremout, 194,600.

In the approaching state contest, after a travel of nearly fifteen hundred miles in middle, eastern and western Pennsylvants, and the freest, fullest communications with the several parties in nearly every section, I incline very decidedly to the conclusion that the combined opposition forces will carry the State by the majority enumerated in my Indiana communication—to wit, twelve thousand.

Our Lancaster Correspondence. LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 26, 1866.
Finit to Wheatland-Mr. Buchanan Impartially Tried by

His own Acts.

Brag is the order of the day, both in betting and boasting. As to the former, men are supplied abundantly by the party leaders or their agents with money, to any reasonable amount, to make heavy bets in favor of Buchanas.
This they do so conflicatly, and are ready to lay down the money to such a large amount, that they bluff off and scare away the other size, who begut to think there much be something in all tais. Another common trick which I see practised here—and no doubt it is done everywhere—is to produce a great exhibitation and excitement by such reports as the following:-A gentleman has just arrived from Illinois or North Carolina, or some other State, who says that all Illinois is going for old Buck—there will hardly be a vote against him. Yesterday this confident goalieman arrived here in Lancaster from North Carolina, and this morning another confidence man arrived here from Illinois, and a urink," &c. &c., produced by the stimulating fictions, is hardly to be conceived—it is not to be described; it

enemy of the Union, and is going to dissolve the Union," heard ejaculating at this rate, how Fremont was going to dissolve the Union? The reply was to this effect, (not of course in these words,) viz :-That the South would withfraw from the Union if Fremont was elested.

Such is the state of things; and it is a truly lamentable state of things. A few fire caters throaten bloodshed and civil war; they threaten to dissolve the Union, &c., &c., and a political party, calling itself the democratic, preaches submission to traitors who use these traitorous threats, and call upon the people of the North to sacrifice the coun try and its liberties, for fear a handful of threatening badils should put their empty threats in execution It is, logically considered, the same thing as if a man stables, to prevent a big, swaggering enemy, who had threatmed to do the deed, from putting his threat in exeution. It makes one sick at heart to hear and see hos fallen democracy has sold itself to the worst principles and is laboring to uproot the foundations of liberty and

democracy itself, by thus deceiving the people.
I called to see Mr. Buchanan yesterday alternoon, and had the satisfaction of seeing and conversing with him. There were other persons present. The conversation was stiff, common place and uninteresting. Not a word was ect of the visit on one side, and the sole motive of the ruteness of broaching uppleasant topics; increfere all present were mum on the subject. We were received the library-a spacious and well furnished apartmentand sat talking for some time on the common place topics

friendly, hospitable man. Accordingly when the com-pany rose to depart, he invited us to partake of some brandy and water, or, if we preferred, of some old Bour-

jany rose to depart, he invited us to partake of some brandy and water, or, if we preferred, of some old Bourbon whise ey. A colored waiter placed the glass-cs and decanters on a table in the corridor, and each partook of a portion. Then I did calculate that some one of the company would, in qualing the wholesome and excellent becorages (for they were of first rate quality), have said some bing complimentary, and have expressed some good wishes on a certain matter; but no. Now, I think this gas in good satte, and so the brancy was of good taste, and so was the whiskey, and the house and all its orderings were in good taste, and so was the whiskey, and the house and all its orderings were with the kind, friendly, homespur manners of the comfortable Bachelor of Whotland.

Now, I don't think that, as Mr. B. is a public man, and this was a public visit, and with the public is company, say one will venture to say here is any breach of hospitality or of good memors in stating particulars, which, though trilling in the melves, are of general interest to the public at this moment, in view of the times and the person visited. Now, I the melves, are of general interest to the public onduct of one who cannot any longer be considered a democrat, but with all who support him as not sing but a Calboun nullifier.

I look upon Mr. Buchanan as an amiable but weak minced man, and will give the reasons why. He is far from being the niggard and economist which some have represented him. He has always kept up an establishment on a liberal scale, and lived with women and only dren around him, though he has had no wite of his own, if do not mean by that to accuse him of taking other popels wives—the breast of scandal, ever on the aiert, has passed him by unscathed in these matters. He lives in a cunfortable, gentlemanly house, in good style, without great pretensions at display. The house is about two miles above Havre de Grasse, where that beautiful river falls into Cheangeaste Bay. The house is about two miles above Havre de Grasse is a large grass plot or laws, planted with trees, and two old cedars overshadow the porch. It is a brink house, of the old fashioned school. The grounds are not extensive, but prottily laid out, and kept in admirable order. It looks like the serious, steady dwelling place of "a fine old genterms of olden times."

Mr. B. himself does not look so old as he really is. I remember him twenty five years ago in the Scuate, at Washington, when he looked nearly as old as he does row. He hawbeen well kept, and seems in first rate order. I regard him as a man estimable in every private

relation—as a private gentieman—as James Buchanan, Esq.—as a man of talent, ingo nuity and ability—as James Buchanan, Esq. attorney and counsellor at law, Lancaster, Pa.; but as James Platform, Esq., 1 took upon him as unfit, morally and politically, to be the chief magistrate of these United States in these perilous times. He has not cunning mee who would surround him and hay hold of him and the him to their purposes, which purposes are to put down and drive off paid labor, and to extend the emire and dominion of the great body-capitalists, who hold to the doctrine of getting labor for nothing, by buying it and holding it as their own forceve.

They drive away independent labor from their midst, and buy and own the labor which cariches them. To them labor is a horse which must belong to them, and they despite the Northern man who labors. Such is, politice economically, the fact of the case, without any reference to moral considerations. It is a system of political economy which, as such, may be rationally discussed without fanatic invective, as to whether or no it is a good system, calculated to advance the interests of cirilization. The struggle of the so called democracy of this day is to extend this system of political economy; and their only object in this atruggle is to gain the favor of the capitalists who cultivate ferritories for themselves alone, on this system. The Northern man loves free labor, and is opposed to this system, as a matter of political economy. The capitalists who go for it naturally require a large area of the retury to carry on this system; it makes them sole lords of the territory, and it is to them that the democracy has sold itself. Mr. Bachanan has given limited by the political economy in the proflushle exercise of the system. This surrender of himself will bind him, hand and foot, to be the tool of a class, and not the inspartial Executive of the Online. He has not cunning enough to cope with the cunning once who are already using him and stumping for him, and to whom he has so

the parity wanted to shake of decentity, and in thinking that these very men—these madmen who have brought the nation to the brink of run—were themselves the party; yes, they were the nation, the American people. Now, this weakness, this incapacity which he has shown in surrendering himself, body, soul and spirit, to a clique of a party, of which the party itself in its great and sensible mass was sick and tired—this weakness of surrendering his own identity and his own views of right and wrong to follow men who have shown that they care little for r ght, and have only followed the wrong—this weakness with which he began, augurs fatally for the country should be ever reach the goal of his ambition. He would be a led horse. He would be mounted by the worst of men, and they would ride him to perdition. He would have no principle of right or wrong to follow; he would follow have the bad hearts which swim at the top of the seething pot of political corruption, and these he would mistake for the party. So much for James Buchman, alias James Platform.

Broadway Railroad Again.

Broadway Railroad Again

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TRUM.
Before Hop. Justice Davice.
SEUT. 26.—Jacob Sharp vs. the Corporation of New York,
to —The motion in talls suit, to vacate the order made by

Before Hop. Justice Davies.

Shirt. 26.—Jacob Sharp vs. the Corporation of New York, de.—The motion in this suit, to vacate the order made by Judge Strong, staying the defendant's proceedings, and which was in part argued before Judge Rossevel a few cays ago, came up for argument on the application of Mr. Henry Hilton, the defendant's counsel.

Mr. David Dudley Field, counsel for Mr. Sharp, objected, on the ground that his Henor was a large owner of property on Broadway, which rendered him incompetent to sit in this case, he being an interested party.

Mr. Hilton argued in opposition, that this being merely an action brought to restrain the Corporation and its officers from completing a resolution already passed by the two Roards of Aldermen and Councilmen, no question of interest could possibly arise. The Court were only to determine whether the defendants had or had not the power to rescind a previous ordinance or resolution; and although in this case the resolution or contract attempted to be rescinded was one authorizing Mr. Sharp to lay rails in Broadway, yet if in principle was the same as if the resolution or ordinance authorized the paying of Broadway, or permitted the telegraph companies to maintain their line of posts in that street; or nuthorized the gas companies to put un their lamp posts along it. All these things are done by express authority from the Corporation for any reason should deem it expedient to annul the resolution or ordinance giving the authority, and after the two Boards had concurred, as to the case, Judge Strong should enjoin forther action, certainly, it could not be reached that, because his Honor was an owner on the street, he would been it expedient to annul the resolution of ordinance giving the authority, and after the two Boards had concurred, as to the case, Judge Strong should enjoin forther action, certainly, it could not be assessed that the property on the street, nor could it be assessed to the property on the street, nor could it be assessed to the property on the st

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A PRINTER FROM THE CARRIESE USE OF LATILATION.—A printer named George H Nimmo, 28 years of age, a native of Glargow, Souland accidentally came to his death, on Satorday night last, a his lodgings, No. 169 Carondelet street, by taxing an over close of laudanum. He had been indulging for the past week rather freely in the use of ardent spirats, the consequence of which was that he became resticus and unable to sleep, and exhibited in his general demeanor all the inactiledness of mind which follows excess of this kint. While in this state he was in the babit of taking laudanum to enable him to recover from the effects of dissipation. About 11 o'clock on the night in question he came home, and appeared to be in quite a jocular humor. His landady's little daughter helped him to take off his fout, in doirg which she fell something in one of the coat pockets, which she thought was a pistol. "Oh, Mr. Nimmo," said the little girl laughingly, "you have got a pistol in your pocket." "I have," replied he: "I've got the pistol to shoot you and mamma with." He put his hadit to his pocket, and drawing lise contents at one draught, he threw the bottle away. His landady suspected that there was something wrong in the matter, and tried to get the phisi from him, but to no purpose. He told her it was "but a little doce, which he hade to take in order to obtain aleger." That sheep was the sleep of eternity. All aid offered by the physicians, a number of whom were present, proved unavalling. The deceased had only been in this country about four pears, and worked a considerable time in the Naw Yone Hexano and Times offices. He bore an excellent Character among his brother craftsmer, and was deemed an orannest to the profession. An expert was the little the body by the City Ceroner, when a verdiet in accordance with the circum wasses was re-

## THE PARISH WILL CASE.

Surrogate's Court.
PROBATS OF HENRY PARISH'S WILL.
Before A. W. Bradford.
SET. 24.—The Parish will case was resumed before
the Surrogate, at 11½ A. M. It will be remembered the
will was admitted to probate on the 31st of March, 1356,
and the testimony in regard to it continued till the 28th of June last, forming, when printed, a large octavo vo-

lume of 778 pages.

Mr. Parish died on the 2d of March, 1856, leaving a property of at least two million dollars. Codicils made after his will and during the time of his illness, gave to Mrs. Parish a greater amount of property than that spe-cified in the will. The chief question at issue is, whether Mr. Parish was competent and able, while paralyzed, to understand and mare these codicies, if they were legally

offied in the will. The chief question at issue is, whether Mr. Parish was competent and able, while peralyzed, to understand and make these codicits, if they were legally done, &c.

Leroy M. Wiley, witness for the proponent, being duly swere, testilled—I reside in Aisbams; I sm a pianter; my age is 58; I have been a merchant in the city of New York, and also at the South at the South from 1816 to 1854—in New York from 1831 to 1854; I was connected as a partner with the firm of Parish, Marshail & Co., also Parish & Co., in the city of New York, and with the same firms at the South since 1831, and with Norris, Stoddard & Co., from 1834 to 1852; my present connections at the South are with Thomas W. Baxter; the first concern I was interested in, in Charleston, was the same I was interested in at New York; it was known by the name of Parish, Weley & Co.; it went for twenty seven years under that name, and afterwards was styled L. M. Wiley, Parish & Co., Henry Parish was interested as partner in all these firms; Daniel Parish was interested in Parish, Marshail & Co., at Charleston; I became acquainted with Mr. Parish in 1816, in New York; we were both engaged in merchandising; I was in the habit of purchasing goods at his store two or three times a year, for ten or twelve years; from 1831 to 1883, especially during the aummer mouths, I saw Mr. Parish frequently from four to dro times a day; from 1838 to 1842 I was still more frequently in his company; Mr. Parish's place of business, during the latter period, was in Water street, in a store immediately in the rear of No. 162 Pearl street, where I was doing business; there were doors in the rear which led from one store to the other, through a small yard Mr. Parish was in the habit of coming into my store frequently, three or four times a day; In serve went to his, except on business, perhaps once or twice a week; after 1828, the liquidation of the concerns of all there times in which has been present at the place of business; whether he was one millions; I frequentl

away; the overantisty and excessive hast he burns under to attain and embrace a lored and desired object so binds his eyes as to make hir act most madity, and secrifice himself, like an isance bore, to grait the desired Now for the proof by the facts of the case. The etemocratic party, as every body knows, had fallen into the lead and power of darinz, dashing, reactions men. The etemocratic party as every body knows, had fallen into the lead and power of darinz, dashing, reactions men. And condoctes the country at the party to the bring of rain. The wise and moderate case of the party society have being ited, were alarman, and the second being whenever I went to soe him on the subject; in the outstanding debts of Parish & Co. there was a large amount of lands in Texts, also lands in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkannes, that was desirous of getting and arkannes, that was desirous of getting feet. If He, the shall would bey the assets in the other three States; it became a matter of negotiation between us, and offered \$18.000 for it; he shook his brad, but made no sound in connection with it that I recollect; I told him I had been in couveranton with Mr. Daniel Parish, Mr. Vanaradia and Mr. John R. Marshall, all of whom had consented to accept my offer; he then needed his bead up and down three or four times, which I took as an affirmative answer. Q. After this interview, what was done about the feet of the control of two or three mouths; I paid the parties bere the money; then I wont to pay Mr. Hearty Parish; I handed him a breek for the amount, and told him what it was for; he received the check and handed it to Mr. Parish, notding his head as he did so two or three mouths; I paid the parties bere the money; then I would him what it was for; he received the check and handed it to Mr. Parish, notding his head as he did so two or three times up and down. I told him Marshall was willing to buy out our interests in the other Southern Years, and what he was willing to give for them, but do not remember whether he assented to it or not. I told him Mr. Vaaradale. I think I only had one interview with Mr. Marshall over effected. (Question objected to by Mr. Oceoor, as leading.) The court overwield the questions. And the head, and handed it to wr. Marshall over effected. (Question objected to by Mr. Oceoor, as leading.) The court overwield the question of the money; I think it was shout \$5,000 a piece to such parts, and the head, and handed it over to Mrs. Parish cannot be concerned the intervest of him I wanted to borrow \$25,000 in he head with the was to the was presented to be such

Q. Describe how it came about that Mr. Parish looked at it, and in what manure he looked at it. Mrs. Archibid it on the table, and when she told him Archibid it on the table, and when she told him Archibid had been to the him and head to he make any sign or motion before or after looking at the book, in connection with the head of head

With.
Sayt. 26.—Witness cross examined by Judge Edmonds
—I considered the case of Mr. British Judge Edmonds effectal persons, when I othered him \$18,000 for the texas property, and he shook this head at the offer, iconidered it an objection to the price! offered, and not that he was a verre to selling the projecty; I knew he was assituated as each and close up the affairs of Farish & co., my note of sell and close up the affairs of Farish & co., my note of sell and close up the affairs of Farish (co., my note of made payable to Mrs. Saam M. Farish; he was limited present when it was paid; I paid the money over to him and he harded me the note; I think he was more traw him out of temper while in health. Q. Was there may other alteration than this observed in his mind? (Mr. o'Connor objected. Question allowed.) A Weil, as far as I had any intercourse with him, his mind the not operate as quickly as it had formerly done; the judgment was cortainly sound on those subjects he was familiar with, after his attack, the judgment was not seen the advention of the properties of the was positioned accounts, he would give way—yield his opinion for others; perhaps it would be right for me to state here, for instance, in making a proposition to him, he would refuse it, by shaking the head; but by telling him that the other members of the concern were willing to make the compromise or settlement, he would yield his assent by nodding he head; this was unlike his habit, some make the other members of the concern were willing to make the compromise or settlement, he would yield his assent by nodding he head; this was unlike his habit, some income with his bed, and semestimes shake it, aways mattering a noise.

I was not not be a proposition to him, he would refuse it was not on with his had, some income his head, the head him to; it has been and he had. And the semestime his head; the head him to; it has the was the him to; it has the was the him to; it has been and head and h

whom, after his death, did you first speak of it After the note recollect to have even spects of it after the note of the recollect to have even spects of it after the note gate. Q. Did you mention it to me, nor have I any recollection of the mention of the speak of that cocurrence to any of the counsel before your examination? A. Not before the day of examination is not in the speak of that cocurrence to any of the counsel before your examination? A. Not before the day of examination is not in the speak of the day of examination? A. Not before the day of examination? A. Not before the day of examination is not in the speak of the day of examination? A. Not before the day of examination is not in the speak of t

The case was then adjourned till the 3d of Next.

HORRIBLE AND FIENDISH ASSASSINATY TEXAS.—MARION, Texas, Sept. 4, 1856.—One of a voiting assassinations at which the heart sick which have become so common in these days of ty, was committed in this county on the night of til. The victims were A. E. Moore, Esq., his we lovely orphan girl, twelve years old, who was, to too, one of the family. They had just seated then at the supper table, in the entry of their house, who assassin, coolly fixing a rest for his gon by propheard between the two stems of an aithes, twenty from the table, and in full view of his unsuspectives, discharged at them a double barrelled gun. first fire Moore fell. His wife, who sat on his claimed, "Lord, have mercy?" and at that instication. She fell instantly; and the orphan gir was seated on Moore's right, and between Mr. Mo the assessin, sprang into the house and called fighter, but before the servant could get to her a dead. Mr. Moore received three shots in the he four in the right side of the chest. His arm alwellow was much shattered, and the hand snot lie lived a few minutes, but never spoke. Mrs received four shots in the face, and never seemed breathed after she fell. A single shot struck the girl a little to the left of the spine, passed three heart and coming out at the left hipple, lodge clothes. I have this shot in my possession; it is a sing. Mr. Moore was an intelligent, amable wo zen. Armong the most warm hearted womanly at voient of her set Mrs. Moore had no superior, children herself, she had shown the goodness of ture in adopting, from among the indigent, three orphass, upon whom she not only lavished all and kindness of a mother, but by will has left the hot two—a young lady sixteen and a boy fourteen most of her large estate.

The Burning of the Re Mount Vernor Hor.

THE BURNING OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOT. PAINFUL RUMOR.—The Philadelphia Inquire that they have had an interview with a gent who resides at Cape May, who informs them is now the general impression there, that My the father of the Cain family, who were burn by the destruction of the Mount Vernon Hote murdered and robbed before the hotel was fire. The jewelry of all the members of the father was found near the charred remains, but not a doll of gold or silver coin has been recovered, and the is every reason to believe that there was conside ble in their possession. Young Cain, who escar from the hotel, but was so badly burned that he come afterwards, alleged that he saw a man is room when he left it. The remains of the girls found near those of the father, and it is infestrom their peculiar position, that they were a murdered. This portion of the family could a have retired to their rooms, as the contents of the pockets, &c., were found near them.

COURT OF APPRALS,-List of first thirty gat COURT OF APPRALS.—List of first thirty gales on calendar of the Court of Appeals for the term beging September 30, 1856;—1, Emerson say Bowers; Henbusch agt Roiker; 3, Craft agt Merrin; 4, Lawren set Bail; 5, Bennpany agt Tyler; 5, Eeho agt Gooff Merritt agt Lyon; 8, Sedgwick agt. Ashburnar; 3, Coman agt. Garrigues; 10, Mills agt. Thursby; 11, Stany Graham; 12, Mutual Life Insurance Company agt. kins; 13, Taliman agt. Franklin; 14, Van Wyck agt. Litoch; 15, Mutual Life Insurance Company agt. Signe sors of New York; 16, Fire Department of New York; 16, Fire Department of New York; 19, Hunt agt. Hudson River Fire Insurance Company, Reque agt. Hudson River Fire Insurance Company, Sheriff; 22, Ryder agt. Fond; 23, Cheeny agt. Asthb. Sheriff; 22, Ryder agt. Fond; 23, Cheeny agt. Arendi: Maurice agt. Hudson River Rairosit Company, 25, Hagt. Ryer; 28, Thompson agt. Laie; 27, Mixer-Farnham; 28, Despard agt. Walbridge; 3, Carli Hart; 30, Sweet agt. Gray.

ELOPEWENT IN CANADA. The Montreal P. SLOPEWEST IN CANADA.—The Sontreal Peace Case, families of that city has been funged into despatch in nysterious deappearance of one of its founds there, an amadale, presty girl, 'crisquates as Mile. If the proof is and to have closed with a young engineer of the first ward, The young is and to have closed with a young engineer of the first kills and the proof of the first kills and the proof of the first kills of the parents.